



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

62719-691

Date of Issuance:

5/29/15

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

GF-FOP

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Diego Fonseca
Regulatory Leader
Dow AgroSciences, LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on her motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Continued on page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

5/29/15

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 01/08/2015

If you have any questions, please contact Mindy Ondish by phone at 703-605-0723, or via email at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

(Base label):

GF-FOP**HERBICIDE**

Group	1	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

Quizalofop-P-ethyl

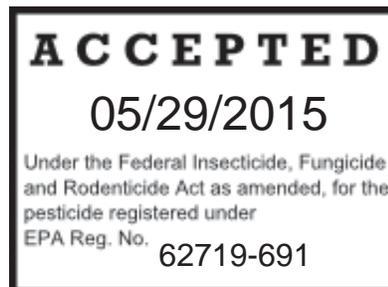
Ethyl (*R*)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy)

phenoxy]propionate 10.3%

Other Ingredients 89.7%

Total 100.0%

Contains petroleum-based distillates.



Equivalent to 0.88 lb ai per gal:

Keep Out of Reach of Children**DANGER PELIGRO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Precautionary Statements**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

DANGER! Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Keep container closed.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

(Storage and Disposal for rigid containers 5 gal or less)

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures. Emptied container contains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned, or destroyed.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-691

EPA Est. _____

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**Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

NET CONTENTS __

(cover/shipping container):

GF-FOP**HERBICIDE**

Group	1	HERBICIDE
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Quizalofop-P-ethyl

Ethyl (R)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy)

phenoxy]propionate 10.3%

Other Ingredients 89.7%

Total 100.0%

Contains petroleum-based distillates.

Equivalent to 0.88 lb ai per gal:

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Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

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(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Keep container closed.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. GF-FOP must be used only in accordance with instruction on this label or in separate published Dow AgroSciences instructions.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on the label about personal protective equipment, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

For early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

(Storage and Disposal for rigid containers 5 gal or less)

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures. Emptied container contains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned, or destroyed.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

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Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

GF-FOP is a systemic herbicide that is rapidly absorbed by treated foliage and translocated to the roots and other growing points of the plant. When affected, younger plant tissues become chlorotic/necrotic and eventually die, leaving treated plants stunted and noncompetitive. In general, these symptoms are first observed within 7 to 14 days after application depending on the grass species treated and the environmental conditions.

The degree of control and duration of the effect of GF-FOP depends upon the rate used, weed spectrum, weed size and variability, growing conditions at and following treatment, soil moisture, precipitation, tank mixtures, and spray adjuvant used.

Conditions conducive to healthy, actively growing plants optimize the performance of GF-FOP. Unacceptable control may occur if GF-FOP is applied to grasses under stress from: abnormal weather (excessive heat or cold, or widely fluctuating temperatures), hail damage, drought, water saturated soils, mechanical injury, or prior herbicide injury. Grasses under these conditions are often less sensitive to herbicide activity. Delay application until the stress passes and weeds and crop resume growth.

Before making applications of GF-FOP to crops previously under stress, or injured from other pesticide applications, the crop needs to be fully recovered and growing vigorously.

GF-FOP is rainfast 1 hour after application.

Application Information

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not apply GF-FOP through any type of irrigation equipment.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees, vegetation or adjacent sensitive crops may result from failure to observe the following:

- Prevent drift of spray or desirable plants (refer to SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label)
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all or direct contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas. Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice and corn are highly sensitive to GF-FOP.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than those included in the crop rotation section.

Agricultural Uses

GF-FOP is a selective postemergence herbicide that controls annual and perennial grasses in canola, crambe, cotton, dry beans, dry and succulent peas, eucalyptus, flax, lentils, mint (spearmint and peppermint), pineapple, snap beans, soybeans, sugarbeets, sunflowers, preplant applications to barley and wheat, perennial ryegrass grown for seed, fallow and noncrop areas. GF-FOP does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Applied at specified rates and timings, GF-FOP controls the grasses listed in the "Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection" chart. Follow all use directions and restrictions listed for the specific crop.

Pre-Plant Burndown

GF-FOP may be applied as an early preplant burndown treatment for the control of small foxtails, fall panicum, barnyardgrass, volunteer barley, volunteer corn, volunteer wheat, shattercane, and wild proso millet prior to planting crops included in this label, or supplemental labels.

Apply GF-FOP as directed below using 2.5 to 5.0 fluid ounces per acre. Applications must be made before grasses begin to tiller. Do not exceed the maximum application rate per acre per crop season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made as preplant burn down.

<u>Grass Height (Inches)</u>	<u>GF-FOP fl. Ounces per acre</u>
Up to 3"	2.5
4" – 5"	5.0

Early preplant burndown applications of GF-FOP, including applications made with tank mixes, must include a petroleum based crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution (1.0% v/v), unless otherwise directed within the specific use directions on this label or separately published with Dow AgroSciences Supplemental labeling.

Non-Agricultural Uses

Non-Crop Areas

GF-FOP is for post emergence control of certain grasses on noncrop sites such as fence rows, roadsides, equipment storage areas, and other similar areas. Make a single application of GF-FOP at a rate of 12 to 16 fluid ounces per acre to actively growing grasses. Apply by ground equipment only. Do not apply by air. For paved areas, apply spot/small treatments only (see Spot/Small Area Spray Instructions section).

Non-Crop Areas - to aid in establishment of Wildflowers

- Since GF-FOP controls many grasses but not most broadleaf plants, it may be used to enhance establishment and growth of certain broadleaf plants on non-crop sites (that is, plants identified as "wildflowers" such as indian blanket, cone flowers, bachelor button, dwarf cornflower, coreopsis, white yarrow, oxeye daisy, dames-rocket, blue flax, evening primrose, blackeyed-susan, marigolds, impatiens, bluebonnet, indian paintbrush, verbena, gaillardia, chrysanthemum, catchfly and scarlet pimpernel).
- Make a single application of GF-FOP at a rate of 5 to 12 fluid ounces per acre. Refer to Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection table for specific application rates. Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per year.

Application Timing

Crop and Non-Crop Uses

Apply GF-FOP to young, actively growing grasses according to the rate chart that follows. If a field is to be irrigated, apply GF-FOP after the irrigation. Applications made to grasses that are larger than the sizes listed in the rate charts or to grasses under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

Pre-Plant Burndown

GF-FOP Alone: Application of GF-FOP may be made at any time after emergence of grasses up to planting.

GF-FOP + VIDA^{®7} A tank mix of GF-FOP plus VIDA^{®7} may be applied after emergence of grasses, up to and including the planting of soybeans (refer to VIDA^{®7} labeling for application timing).

GF-FOP + CANOPY XL + 2, 4-D (LVE): This three-way tank mix must be applied a minimum of 7 to 30 days prior to soybean planting. The rate of 2,4-D (LVE) will determine the minimum interval prior to planting. Refer to the 2,4-D (LVE), and CANOPY XL labeling for application information.

GF-FOP + 2,4-D (LVE): A tank mix of GF-FOP plus 2,4-D (LVE) may be made any time after emergence of grasses, but must be applied a minimum of 7 to 30 days prior to planting of soybeans. The rate of 2,4-D (LVE) will determine the minimum interval prior to planting. Refer to the 2,4-D (LVE) label for information on the preplant interval.

GF-FOP + a [Roundup®³ brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] may be used for the purpose of broad spectrum weed control, including volunteer [Roundup Ready®³] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] corn control, prior to or after planting soybean. Applications made after soybean emergence should only be made to soybean varieties designated as [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready].

Pre-Plant Burndown; Wheat and Barley (not for use on wheat and barley in the state of New York)

A tank mix of GF-FOP + a [Roundup®³ brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] may be used for the purpose of broad spectrum weed control, including volunteer [Roundup Ready®³] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] wheat control, prior to planting wheat or barley. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop. Applications made within 7 days of planting may result in crop injury.

Sequential Applications

Do not exceed the maximum use rates listed under the directions for each specific crop.

Annual Grasses

In the event of a subsequent flush of grass, or regrowth of previously treated grass occurs, a second application of GF-FOP may be applied. Select the appropriate rate for the grassy weed from the “Weeds Controlled – Rate selection” chart.

Perennial Grasses

If perennial grasses regrow, reapply GF-FOP at 6-7 fluid ounces of product per acre. Application timing should be as follows: bermudagrass (3” tall or up to 6” runners), rhizome johnsongrass (6”-10”), quackgrass (4”-8”), wirestem muhly (4”-8”).

Sequential Applications with Post Broadleaf Herbicides

NOTE: Reduction in grass control is possible when GF-FOP is applied immediately prior to or sequentially after an application of a post broadleaf herbicide. Observe the following instructions: After applying GF-FOP, wait a minimum of 24 hours before applying a post broadleaf herbicide. In fields treated with a post broadleaf herbicide, wait for grass plants to begin developing new leaves, (generally 5-7 days after the post broadleaf herbicide application), before applications of GF-FOP are made.

Spray Adjuvants

Applications of GF-FOP must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. For optimal performance, always mix GF-FOP with a high quality Crop Oil Concentrate. Consult local Dow AgroSciences fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with GF-FOP to increase the weed spectrum, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrates (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply petroleum-based crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v (1 gal of product per 100 gal of spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Petroleum-based crop oil concentrates are the preferred adjuvant system in arid areas. Because they may not perform as well as petroleum-based crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils are not the preferred adjuvant.
- Note-In Soybeans up to 2.0 % v/v may be used based on local guidance.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil

with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

- For aerial application apply 0.5 % v/v (2 qts of product per 100 gal of spray solution).

Nonionic surfactants (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt of product per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer

- An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added to the spray mixture, in addition to crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant, but is not required to optimize performance of this product.
- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Dow AgroSciences. Consult separate Dow AgroSciences technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATE SELECTION			
	Size at Application (in)	GF-FOP Applied Alone (fl oz product/A)	GF-FOP* Tank Mixed with Broadleaf Herbicide(fl oz product/A)
Annual Grasses**			
Corn, Volunteer (Zea mays)***	6-30	5 - 8	5-8
Foxtail, Giant (Setaria faberi)	2-4 (pretiller)		5
Johnsongrass, Seedling (Sorghum halepense)	2-8		
Shattercane (Sorghum bicolor)	6-12		
Wild Proso Millet (Panicum miliaceum)	2-6		
Crowfootgrass (Dactyloctenium aegyptium)	2-6	7 - 8	8
Fall Panicum (Panicum dichtomiflorum)	2-6		
Field Sandbur (Cenchrus incertus)	2-6		
Foxtail, Bristly (Setaria verticillata)	2-4		
Foxtail, Giant (Setaria faberi)	2-8		
Foxtail, Green (Setaria viridis)	2-4		
Foxtail, Yellow (Setaria lutescens)	2-4		
Goosegrass (Eleusine indica)	2-6†		
Itchgrass (Rottboellia exaltata)	2-8		
Sprangletop (Leptochloa filiformis)	2-6		
Volunteer Barley (Hordeum vulgare)	2-6		
Volunteer Oats (Avena sativa)	2-6		
Volunteer Rye (Secale cereale)	2-6		
Wild Oat (Avena fatua)	2-6		
Witchgrass (Panicum capillare)	2-6		
Volunteer Wheat ****(Triticum aestivum)	2-3 leaf	4-5*	5
Volunteer Wheat ****(Triticum aestivum)	4-6 leaf (before jointing)	5-8*	8
Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli)	2-6	8 - 10	Split†
Crabgrass, Large (Digitaria sanguinalis)	2-6†		
Crabgrass, Smooth (Digitaria ischaemum)	2-6†		
Junglerice (Echinochloa colonum)	2-6		
Texas Panicum (Panicum texanum)∞	2-4		
Red Rice (Oryza sativa)	1-4	9 - 10	Split†
Woolly Cupgrass (Eriochloa villosa)	2-4§		
Broadleaf Signalgrass (Brachiaria platyphylla)	2-6	10	Split
Perennial Grasses**			
Wirestem Muhly (Muhlenbergia frondosa)	4-8	8 - 10	Split†
Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon)	3" tall (or up to 6" runners)	10 - 12	Split†
Johnsongrass, Rhizome (Sorghum halepense)	10-24		
Quackgrass (Agropyron repens)	6-10		
<p>* See "Applications With Broadleaf Herbicides".</p> <p>** For annual and perennial grasses, up to 12 fl oz per acre may be applied, based on local guidance. Under arid conditions use the higher use rate.</p> <p>*** Control includes "Roundup" Ready (glyphosate resistant), Liberty Link, and IMI-Corn. Apply 5 fl oz/acre GF-FOP for up to 18 inch volunteer corn; use 8 fl oz GF-FOP for 18-30 inch volunteer corn.</p> <p>**** Including [Roundup Ready][glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] volunteers.</p>			

- ^ Use the higher rate when wheat is under stress from cool and/or dry growing conditions.
- † Split = Split Application. May not be controlled adequately using a tank mix with broadleaf herbicides. For best results, alternate applications of GF-FOP with a broadleaf herbicide, ensuring that GF-FOP is applied either 24 hours before or 7 days after the broadleaf herbicide.
- ‡ Length of lateral growth.
- § Size in height or diameter, whichever is more restrictive. Applications to plants with more than three tillers may result in unsatisfactory control.
- ∞ In Texas and other areas of the arid west, 10 fl oz is the specified use rate for control of Texas panicum, use of lower rates may result in unsatisfactory control.

Specific Weed Problems

WEED	SIZE AT APPLICATION (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE GF-FOP FL OZ (PRODUCT/A)	COMMENTS
Volunteer Glyphosate-Resistant Corn	Up to 18	5	For control of volunteer glyphosate resistant corn in other glyphosate resistant crops, GF-FOP may be used in a tank mix with glyphosate.
	18-30	8	
Volunteer Corn and Shattercane – Tank Mixes with Pursuit ^{®5} Herbicide	6-18 Volunteer Corn	5-7	GF-FOP is used for control of volunteer corn and shattercane when tank mixed with Pursuit ^{®5} Herbicide.
	6-12 Shattercane		<p>Use the 7 fl oz rate when shattercane and corn approach the upper size limit and/or weed pressure is heavy. Refer to the Pursuit^{®5} label for Pursuit^{®5} rates, broadleaf weeds and other grass species controlled.</p> <p>Applications to weeds smaller than, or exceeding the stated sizes for application may result in less than satisfactory control.</p> <p>Note: Tank mixes of GF-FOP with Pursuit^{®5} have shown some reductions in grass control when compared to either product applied alone. This tank mix is labeled for the control of volunteer corn and shattercane only. Different control measures should be used to control other grasses present. Best results are obtained when GF-FOP is applied 24 hours before, or 7 days after the application of "Pursuit". Do not apply GF-FOP to plants stressed from previous herbicide application.</p> <p>Do not include any other pesticide in with the tank mix of GF-FOP plus Pursuit[®].</p> <p>Do not apply this tank mix through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Applications of GF-FOP + Pursuit^{®5} must include either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A nonionic surfactant at the rate (concentration) of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). Use only

			<p>EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food crops containing at least 80% active ingredients.</p> <p>2. Crop oil concentrate at a rate (concentration) of 1.0%v/v (4 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution).</p>
Rhizome Johnsongrass – Southern States	10-24	5	<p>For control of rhizome johnsongrass in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, a reduced rate of GF-FOP may be used if applied in a sequential application program</p> <p>Note: Apply GF-FOP a second time at 5 fl oz/acre when johnsongrass regrowth is 6-10" tall.</p> <p>Do not apply GF-FOP in a tank mix with postemergence broadleaf herbicides when using this reduced rate, sequential application program. Do not exceed the maximum specified rate/acre/season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made to control Rhizome Johnson grass.</p>
Johnsongrass, seedling Johnsongrass, rhizome	2-6	8	<p>For control of emerged Rhizome and Seedling Johnsongrass in fallow in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Applied at specified rates and timings, GF-FOP will control emerged grasses only. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.</p> <p>If perennial grasses regrow, reapply GF-FOP at 8 fl oz per acre. Application timing should be when Johnsongrass is 6"-10" in height.</p> <p>Rainfall within 1 hour of application will reduce grass control from GF-FOP.</p> <p>Applications to grassy weeds suffering from lack of moisture, cold, herbicide injury, stress, and insect or disease injury may result in reduced control. A sequential application of GF-FOP at 8-10 fl oz per acre after growth resumes may be necessary for satisfactory control.</p> <p>Weed control may be reduced if the soil is disturbed by tillage within 21 days before, or 14 days after, application of GF-FOP.</p> <p>Application intervals should be greater than 7 days apart to allow regrowth to occur.</p>
	10-16 & before boot stage	12	

			Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to GF-FOP and all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) should be avoided.
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Specific Crop Uses

Barley (not for use on barley in the state of New York)

- Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.
- Applications made within 7 days of planting may result in crop injury.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 10 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Canola and Crambe

- Do not apply GF-FOP within 60 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 18 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Cotton

- Do not apply GF-FOP within 80 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 18 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Dry and Succulent Peas

- Do not apply GF-FOP on dry peas within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply GF-FOP on succulent peas within 30 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP on dry and succulent peas is 14 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Dry Beans

- Do not apply GF-FOP within 30 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 28 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Eucalyptus

- Controls annual and perennial grasses in Eucalyptus in the state of Hawaii.
- Controls: Para grass – *Panicum muticum*, Crab Grass – *Digitaria* spp.
- Partially controls: Torpedo grass – *Panicum repens*.
- Apply by ground equipment only.
- Do not apply by air.
- Use a tractor sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery.
- Apply GF-FOP as a broadcast spray at a rate of 15 to 30 fl oz of product per acre per application in Eucalyptus fields.
- A maximum of 4 applications may be made per year.
- Do not apply more than 60 fl oz of GF-FOP per acre per year in Eucalyptus.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Flax

- Do not apply GF-FOP within 70 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 24 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application intervals should be greater than 7 days.

Lentils

- Do not apply GF-FOP within 60 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 14 fl oz per acre per season.

- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint)

- Do not apply GF-FOP within 30 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 30 fl oz per acre per season.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per acre per season.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Non-Food/Non-Feed Crops Grown for Seed Production

- Controls annual and perennial grasses in alfalfa, onion, carrot, garlic, Swiss chard, spinach, radish, Chinese cabbage, and red beets grown specifically under contract as non food/non feed crops for seed production only in the states of: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.
- Apply with ground application equipment only.
- Do not apply by air.
- Applied at specific rates and timings, GF-FOP will control emerged grasses. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.
- All treated seed must be tagged at the processing facility, "Not for Human or Animal Consumption".
- It shall be the growers' responsibility to notify the processing facility of any seed crop that has been treated.
- Do not divert any portion of crop (seed, sprouts, screenings, forage, hay, etc.) to use for human or animal consumption after application.
- Do not graze treated crop areas.
- Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to GF-FOP and all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) should be avoided.
- Always include a nonphytotoxic petroleum based crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon/100 gallons) or a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart/100 gallons). Crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant in arid areas.
- Tank mixtures with any pesticide spray adjuvant are not recommended except as directed on this label or on supplemental labels.
- Do not apply GF-FOP within 14 days of anticipated bloom.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 25 fl oz per acre per season.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
- Application intervals must be greater than 7 days.

Pineapple

- Controls of annual and perennial grasses in pineapple in the state of Hawaii.
- Controls: Sour Grass (*Tricachne Insularis*), Crabgrass (*Digitaria spp*), Natal Red top (*Agrostis Alba*).
- Partially controls: Guineagrass (*Panicum maximum*), Wiregrass (*Eleusine Indica*) Molasses Grass (*Melinis Minutiflora*).
- Apply by ground equipment only.
- Do not apply by air.
- Use a sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery.
- Mix proper amount of GF-FOP with water.
- Foliar applications: Apply GF-FOP at 15-30 fl oz of product per acre per application. A maximum of 4 applications may be made per harvest.
- Directed spot treatments for perennial grasses: Spray perennial grasses postemergence to wet (50-100 gals per acre depending on size) with 15 to 30 fl oz product per 100 gallons of water as a spot treatment. A maximum of 4 applications may be made per harvest.
- Do not apply more than 60 fl oz of GF-FOP herbicide per acre per harvest.
- Do not harvest within 160 days of last application.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Quizalofop-Tolerant Perennial Ryegrass (Non-food/Non-Feed Grown Only for Seed Production)

- Controls of annual and perennial grasses in non-food/non-feed quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass crops grown specifically for seed production in the state of Minnesota.
- GF-FOP will control emerged grasses when applied at specified rates and timings. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.
- Apply GF-FOP at 10 fl oz per acre prior to the boot stage in the spring of the second year of Quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass growth. Application at this stage is for vegetative suppression of quackgrass growth and preventing quackgrass seed contamination during ryegrass seed contamination during ryegrass harvest.
- Do not apply GF-FOP after boot stage of growth of GF-FOP tolerant perennial ryegrass.
- Application of GF-FOP at 10 fl oz per acre may be made in the first season of Quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass growth for control of heavier quackgrass infestations. Such applications can be made anytime from planting until the end of August.
- Fall application of GF-FOP should be avoided on quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass because seed production may be reduced.
- After using GF-FOP, do not divert any portion of crop (seed, sprouts, screenings, forage, hay, stover, etc.) to use for human or animal consumption. Grazing of treated crop is prohibited.
- Do not graze treated crop.
- Apply by ground application equipment only.
- Do not apply by air.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 20 fluid ounces per acre per season.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per season.
- Application intervals must be greater than 7 days.

Snap Beans

- Do not apply GF-FOP within 15 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 14 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Soybeans

- Do not apply GF-FOP within 80 days of harvest. Do not apply to soybeans after pod set.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 18 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

Sugarbeets

- Do not apply GF-FOP within 45 days of beet harvest.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 25 fl oz per acre per season.
- Do not feed beet tops within 60 days of last application.
- Do not apply more than 4 applications per acre per season.
- Application intervals must be greater than 7 days.

Sunflowers

- Do not apply GF-FOP within 60 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 18 fl oz per acre per season.
- Nonionic surfactants at 1 qt of product per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v) is the preferred adjuvant in sunflowers.
- Application intervals must be greater than 7 days.

Wheat (not for use on wheat in the state of New York)

- Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.
- The maximum use rate of GF-FOP is 10 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application interval must be greater than 7 days.

TANK MIXES

Do not use tank mixtures of GF-FOP with any pesticide or spray adjuvant except as directed on this label. Refer to the labels of all tank mix products for information regarding use information (such as rates, timing, application information, and sprayer cleanup) and product precautions and restrictions (especially adjuvants - GF-FOP requires the use of an adjuvant). The most restrictive provisions apply. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with GF-FOP.

A tank mix of GF-FOP plus a [Roundup®³ brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] may be used for the purpose of volunteer [Roundup Ready®³] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] corn control or volunteer [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] wheat control. Applications may be made to [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] soybean, [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] canola, [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] sugarbeet or [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] cotton crops. Refer to the [Roundup brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] label for application instructions in [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] crop varieties.

Dow AgroSciences also advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer or Dow AgroSciences representative as to the potential for any adverse interactions (resulting in unacceptable grass control and/or crop injury) before using new herbicide, insecticide and fungicide mixtures. If no information is available, limit the initial use of GF-FOP and the new herbicide, insecticide or fungicide product to a small area.

Always conduct a jar test to evaluate physical compatibility before applying a particular mixture to crops for the first time.

Tank mixes of GF-FOP with postemergence broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass control is reduced, an additional application of GF-FOP may be required after grass plants begin to develop new leaves

For tank mixing with glyphosate-containing products, spray grade ammonium sulfate may be used. Follow the glyphosate-containing product's label directions regarding the addition of ammonium sulfate.

Application With Insecticides and Fungicides

GF-FOP may be tank mixed with postemergence insecticides registered for use in the specific crop (such as Justice®⁵).

GF-FOP may be tank mixed with postemergence fungicides and bactericides (such as Affiance®⁶ or Domark®⁶ registered for use in the specific crop.

Application With Broadleaf Herbicides

For best results, apply GF-FOP alone or in sequence with a broadleaf herbicide(s). Tank mixtures of GF-FOP with chlorimuron-ethyl (e.g. DuPont CLASSIC®) or with chloransulam-methyl (e.g. "First Rate") containing herbicides may fail to control certain grass species normally controlled by GF-FOP used alone. Under arid or stressful environmental conditions, tank mixtures with other broadleaf herbicides may show a small reduction in control of some grass species. Activity of the postemergence broadleaf herbicide in the tank mixture is not affected.

Split Applications with Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicides

Applying GF-FOP immediately prior to or following an application of a postemergence broadleaf herbicide may reduce control of some grasses. For best results, follow these instructions when making split applications:

- Apply postemergence broadleaf herbicides at least 24 hours after applying GF-FOP.
- Apply GF-FOP when grass begins to develop new leaves (generally 7 days after the postemergence broadleaf herbicide application) in fields treated with a postemergence broadleaf herbicide.

Fallow Systems - Chemical fallow

GF-FOP may be applied during the fallow period prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label. For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 120 days prior to planting.

For broad spectrum weed control, including volunteer [Roundup Ready³®] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] wheat in fallow fields, GF-FOP should be used in combination with a [Roundup³® brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] as a substitute for tillage.

Dry Beans - Tank Mixes Basagran¹

When tank mixing GF-FOP with “Basagran”, annual grass antagonism can be minimized by increasing the specified rate of GF-FOP by 2 fluid ounces. Perennial grasses may require a sequential application for acceptable control.

Glyphosate-Resistant Crops – Tank Mixes with Glyphosate

GF-FOP may be used in a tank mix with glyphosate as follows:

1. If the glyphosate formulation does not include a built-in adjuvant system, nonionic surfactant must be included, per directions on this label.
2. If the glyphosate formulation contains a built-in adjuvant system (i.e. “Roundup UltraMax³”), additional adjuvant is still required. Add nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125% v/v (1 pt per 100 gal spray solution).

Soybeans - Tank Mixes with Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicides

GF-FOP can be tank mixed with postemergent soybean broadleaf herbicides such as DuPont CLASSIC²® Herbicide, CLASSIC + DuPont HARMONY²®GT herbicides, HARMONY®GT, “Flexstar⁴”, “Basagran¹”, or [Roundup³® brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] [Note: Tank mixes with Roundup or glyphosate based herbicides are only for use on glyphosate tolerant soybean varieties] for use on soybeans to control broadleaf weeds and selected grasses.

Include ammonium nitrogen fertilizer if specified on the tank mix partner label. Include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant as specified in the following table:

GF-FOP Tank mix partner	(Pints per 100 gal of spray solution)			
	Ground COC or NIS		Aerial COC or NIS	
CLASSIC®	8	2	4	2
HARMONY®GT	–*	1-2†	–*	1-2†
CLASSIC® +HARMONY®GT	–*	1-2†	–*	1-2†
Basagran	8	–	4	–
Flexstar	8	–	4	–

* Do not use Dash¹ or crop oil concentrate when tank mixing GF-FOP with HARMONY®GT, or CLASSIC® + HARMONY®GT.

†Using the higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may increase temporary crop injury.

SPOT/SMALL AREA SPRAY INSTRUCTIONS

To spot treat small areas of annuals (i.e., volunteer corn) or perennials (i.e., rhizome johnsongrass)

- Use a 0.375% v/v solution of GF-FOP and water.

SPRAY VOLUMES FOR SMALL AREAS

Spray Volume (gal)	GF-FOP (fl oz product)	Crop Oil Concentrate (fl oz) OR	Nonionic Surfactant (fl oz)
1	0.5 (1 tbsp)	1.25 (2.5 tbsp)	0.3 (2 tsp)
25	12 (3/4 pt)	32 (1 qt)	8 (1 cup)
50	24 (1.5 pt)	64 (2 qt)	16 (1 pt)
100	48 (3 pt)	128 (1 gal)	32 (1 qt)

Do not spot treat grasses using a tank mix of GF-FOP and broadleaf herbicides. Do not treat more than 10% of the total treated area as spot/small area treatment. Do not exceed the maximum specified rate/acre/season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made as spot or

small area treatment.

- Include a nonphytotoxic crop oil concentrate at 1 gallon per 100 gal of spray solution (1% v/v) or a nonionic surfactant at 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v).
- Treat plants on a spray-to-wet basis to ensure good coverage.

CULTIVATION

A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were beyond the maximum size at application, or weeds that emerge after an application of GF-FOP.

Cultivation up to 7 days before the postemergence application of GF-FOP may decrease weed control by pruning weed roots, placing the weeds under stress, or covering the weeds with soil and preventing coverage by GF-FOP.

To allow GF-FOP to fully control treated weeds, do not cultivate for 7 days after application.

Optimum timing for cultivation is 7 - 14 days after a postemergence application of GF-FOP.

CROP ROTATION

Do not rotate to crops other than Barley, Canola, Cotton, Crambe, Dry Beans, Flax, Lentils, Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint), Peas (Dry and Succulent Peas), Snap Beans, Soybeans, Sugarbeets, Sunflowers or Wheat within 120 days after application.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

- See SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for additional information and precautions.

Ground Application

Broadcast Application

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). (See Spray Drift Management section for additional information).
- Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 25-60 psi.
- Do not use flood, rain drop, whirl chamber, or any other nozzle types that produce coarse, large spray droplets. In addition, do not use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as poor weed control or excessive spray drift may result.
- Use a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre in nonarid areas.
- Use a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre in arid areas.
- Do not exceed 40 gal of water per acre.
- Increase spray volume and pressure as weed or crop density and size increase.

Band Application

- Because band application equipment sprays a narrower area than broadcast application equipment, calibrate equipment to use proportionately less spray solution.
- To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator not to exceed the labeled rate.
- Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type, nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure.
- For additional information on row banders see Dow AgroSciences informational bulletin.

Aerial Application

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). (See Spray Drift Management section for additional information).
- Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
- Use a minimum of 3 gal of water per acre in nonarid areas.
- Use a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre in arid areas.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of GF-FOP. If GF-FOP and a tank mix partner are to be applied together, consult the tank mix partner label for information on which should be added first (normally granules and powders are added first).
3. Continue agitation until the GF-FOP is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the GF-FOP is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required volume of spray additives, always add these to the spray tank last.
6. Apply GF-FOP spray mixture within a reasonable period of time of mixing to avoid product degradation (24 to 48 hrs). If the spray mixture stands for any period of time, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before GF-FOP is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in After Spraying GF-FOP. It is very important that any build-up of dried pesticide deposits which have accumulated in the application equipment be removed prior to spraying GF-FOP. Steam-cleaning spray tanks to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits of previously applied products will help prevent accidental crop injury.

At the End of the Day

During periods when multiple loads of GF-FOP herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the build-up of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying GF-FOP and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Those Listed in the Crop Rotation Section

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of GF-FOP as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or Dow AgroSciences approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, or applicator or Dow AgroSciences representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-clean spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When GF-FOP is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures should be examined and

the most rigorous procedure should be followed.

4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of GF-FOP and applications of other pesticides to GF-FOP-sensitive crops during the same spray season, Dedicate a sprayer to GF-FOP to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply coarse or larger spray droplets as defined by the ASABE standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Pressure** - Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Apply when wind speeds are less than 15 mph. The wind speed range for optimum performance is between 3 and 10 mph. At wind speeds less than 3 mph temperature inversions may exist, and at wind speeds above 10 mph spray patterns may be compromised. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR**

WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Do not apply during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

SPRAY DRIFT CONTROL RESTRICTIONS

- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.

RESISTANCE

GF-FOP Herbicide, which contains the active ingredient quizalofop-p-ethyl, is a Group 1 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Quizalofop-p-ethyl is in the class of herbicides known as aryloxyphenoxypropionates (FOPs) within the Group 1 herbicides that inhibit the enzyme acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACCase) in weeds.

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weed biotypes in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

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